Populating a Data Warehouse from Google Sheets Using Python and Airflow

Data Warehouse Setup

- 1. Database Creation:
 - The data warehouse is implemented using PostgreSQL.
 - o Open **pgAdmin4** and create a new database.
 - Execute SQL scripts to create the schema, including fact tables and dimension tables:
 - Schema: **Star Schema** with a modification:
 - The clickup data includes a task category (project meeting) absent in the float data, resulting in null values during fact table population.
 - A separate fact table, meeting_fact_hours, was created to handle this scenario:
 - Excludes role_id to avoid null values.
 - Contains meeting_duration instead of total_hours_logged.
 - Key Tables:
 - dim_client
 - dim_date
 - dim_project
 - dim_role
 - dim_task
 - fact hours
 - meeting_fact_hours

Environment Setup

- 1. Set Up Python Environment:
 - o Create a new environment:

Run: conda create --name sora_union_env

o Install required packages:

Run: pip install pandas apache-airflow apache-airflow-providers-postgres sqlalchemy python-dotenv

Run: pip install --user psycopg2

2. Airflow Installation

o Install Airflow

Run: pip install apache-airflow

Initialize Airflow database:

Run: airflow db init

Create an admin user:

Run: airflow users create --username admin --password admin --firstname First --lastname Last --role Admin --email admin@example.com

Start Airflow Webserver and Scheduler:

Run: airflow webserver --port 8080

Run: airflow scheduler

Python Script Organization

- 1. Configuration and Utilities:
 - env file: Store database credentials and dataset links.
 - config.py: Read credentials from .env and initialize the SQLAlchemy engine.
 - o create_logger.py: Define logging utilities to track ETL runs.
- 2. ETL Modules:
 - o etl_utilities.py:
 - Utilities for reading dimension tables, merging data, and breaking DataFrames into smaller chunks.
 - o extract_tools.py:
 - Methods for extracting data from Google Sheets links.
 - o extract.py:
 - Implements extraction logic to load data into Pandas DataFrames.
 - o transform_tools.py:
 - Class Transform for renaming columns, handling nulls, and data type conversions.
 - o transform.py:
 - Applies transformations using the **Transform** class.
 - o load_tools.py:
 - Class Load for writing to PostgreSQL dimension and fact tables.
 - o load.py:
 - Handles data loading into the data warehouse.
 - o etl_run.py:

- Runs the entire pipeline.
- o Etl_dag.py:
 - Runs the entire pipeline using Airflow.

3. Folder Structure:

```
Config_files/: .env file, config.py
etl_utilities/: etl_utilities.py
extraction_files/: extract.py, extract_tools.py
loading_files/: load.py, load_tools.py
transformation_files/: transform.py, transform_tools.py
Create_logger.py
Etl_dag.py
etl_run.py
```

Workflow Overview

1. Extraction

• Extract clickup and float data from Google Sheets into Pandas DataFrames.

2. Transformation

- Column Standardization:
 - Append column suffixes (e.g., name) for schema alignment.
- Data Cleaning:
 - Remove duplicates.
 - o Handle null values by exclusion or imputation.
- Date Conversion:
 - Convert string dates to datetime objects.
- Dimension Tables:
 - Create dimension tables (e.g., dim_task) by merging and concatenating data from clickup and float.
 - Write transformed DataFrames into dimension tables.
- Fact Tables:
 - Create fact_hours and meeting_fact_hours tables:
 - Populate using transformed DataFrames and dimension table IDs.
 - Ensure schema consistency with the warehouse.

(Note: Tthere are two Fact Tables. The Main Fact Table is fact_hours. The second Fact Table, meeting_fact_hours is a special Fact Table created because of data inconsistency in the task columns of the clickup and float data. The clickup data contains "project meeting" as an extra value in the task column but this extra value cannot be found in the float data. Thus, the meeting_fact_hours is to cover for this inconsistency. Thus, we have two star schemas: fact_hours and the already mentioned

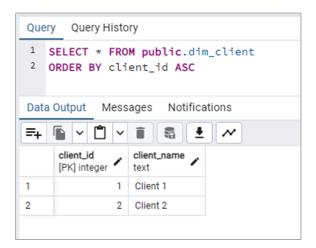
dimension tables; and **meeting_fact_hours** and the same dimension tables except the dim_task dimension table)

3. Loading

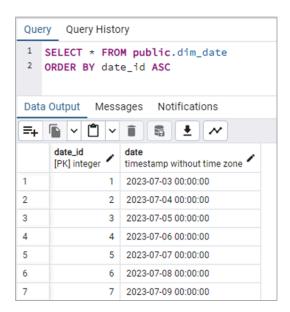
- Write data to the warehouse:
 - Dimension tables: Use write_to_dim_table function to specify columns.
 - Fact tables:
 - Read written dimension tables and append their IDs to fact DataFrames.
 - Write final fact tables to the warehouse.

Resulting Tables in the DataWarehouse

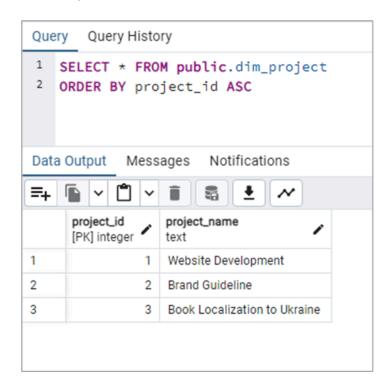
Dim_client Table



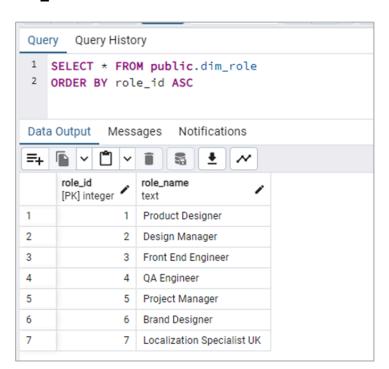
Dim_date Table



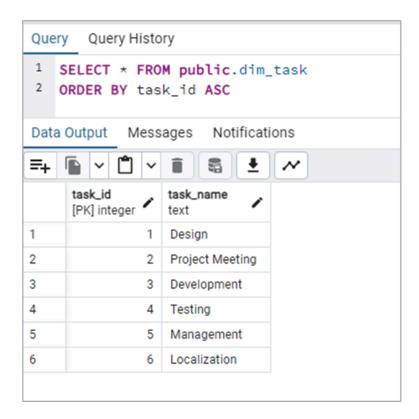
Dim_project Table



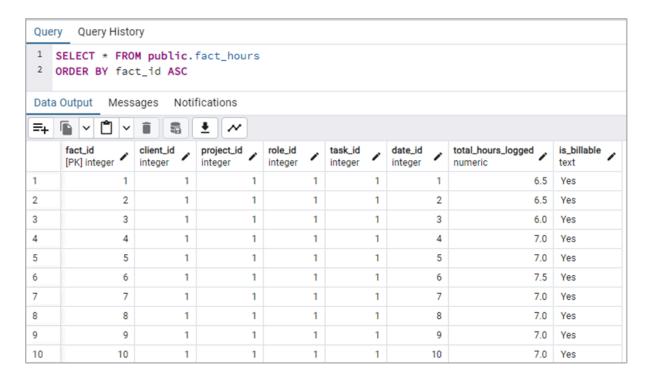
Dim_role Table



Dim_task Table



Fact_Hours Table



Meeting_fact_hours Table

